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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Liechtenstein

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-ninth session from 15 to 26 January 2018. The review of Liechtenstein was held at the 15th meeting on 24 January 2018. The delegation of Liechtenstein was headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs, Justice and Culture, Aurelia Frick. At its 18th meeting, held on 26 January 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Liechtenstein.

2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Liechtenstein: Australia, Ecuador and Ethiopia.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Liechtenstein:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/LIE/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/LIE /2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/29/LIE /3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Brazil, Germany, Portugal and Spain was transmitted to Liechtenstein through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The head of delegation said that the universal periodic review was among the most obvious successes of the Human Rights Council, which, in itself, was a success story and a powerful tool that had stimulated internal debate and triggered change in a large number of countries, including Liechtenstein. The recommendations accepted from previous reviews had either been integrated into ongoing reform processes and existing measures or separate processes had been launched for that purpose.

6. The universality of the universal periodic review was of paramount importance, but without the unhindered and active engagement of civil society, the process lost its credibility.

7. In 2003, Liechtenstein had issued a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, reflecting its clear commitment to cooperating with all special procedures.

8. At the international level, the commitment of Liechtenstein to multilateralism and its membership of key international organizations primarily served to promote and support peace and stability, the rule of law and respect for human rights. Women's and children's rights were long-standing priorities with regard to foreign policy. The same was true of its support for the International Criminal Court and, more generally, of efforts to strengthen criminal justice and accountability. The work carried out by Liechtenstein in that regard demonstrated that even a small State was able to make a valuable contribution to the progressive development of international law. The establishment of the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Persons Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in

the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011 served as an excellent illustration in that regard.

9. At the national level, as a result of a recommendation accepted in 2008, Liechtenstein had been conducting human rights dialogues with civil society on an annual basis since 2009. During the 2017 dialogue, more than 30 representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), independent institutions and bodies, the private sector and the newly established national human rights institution, the Liechtenstein Human Rights Association, had taken part in discussions focusing on the draft universal periodic review report.

10. The Human Rights Association had recently been set up in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles). After broad consultations with civil society and other stakeholders, in November 2016, Parliament had adopted, by consensus, a law establishing a national human rights institution. In order to ensure that the new institution could operate independently, it had been given the legal status of a common-benefit association. It served as an Ombudsman's Office and had a broad mandate to protect and promote human rights. The Ombudsman's Office for Children and Young People, which had been established in 2009, had been integrated into the national human rights institution. Civil society had adopted the statutes of the Association in December 2016 and had elected its board for the period 2017–2020. The secretariat had been operational since June 2017. The new institution would generate added value and would further strengthen human rights and fundamental freedoms.

11. The head of delegation said that the population of Liechtenstein was highly diverse, with citizens from more than 100 nations. As at the end of 2016, foreigners with permanent residence had made up 33.8 per cent of the population. The society of Liechtenstein was proof that diversity and social harmony were not contradictory. Integration was understood as a reciprocal process that was based on the principle of demanding and promoting respect and understanding from both immigrants and the locally born population. Economic success, which had led to a very low rate of unemployment, was another key factor in successful integration. The education system also played an important role in the integration of the foreign population and the promotion of tolerance and understanding. The dual education system had been making an important contribution to the integration of young people into the labour market for decades. Young persons had the option of either starting vocational training or entering higher education. The very low youth unemployment rate was proof of the success of that system. The dual education system was also regarded as a significant factor in the success of the economy, as it trained the highly qualified specialists the economy needed. The entire education system was being continuously developed and improved. Liechtenstein was a proponent of a liberal economic system, with equal opportunities for all to be successful. Access to the labour market was key in that respect. Asylum seekers enjoyed broad access to the labour market from day one onwards. Early integration through language training had been made a priority.

12. The revised Asylum Act had entered into force on 1 January 2017. The aim of the revision had been to accelerate procedures and shorten waiting periods for decisions on asylum applications. The Asylum Act was based on the principles of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, including the principle of non-refoulement. It was also a demonstration of the humanitarian tradition of Liechtenstein. In that regard, at the international level, Liechtenstein was actively engaged in the discussions and negotiations regarding a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration. It supported an ambitious global compact that was firmly based on international law, in particular human rights law. It was believed that the global compact should set out a positive vision of safe, orderly and regular migration and its benefits with regard to social and economic development.

13. At the national level, there had been improvements with regard to children's rights, namely the revision of the Civil Code and, in particular, its provisions on custody following divorce. The revised law had entered into force on 1 January 2015. As a result of the revision, joint custody was the norm after separation or divorce. That new rule corresponded to international legal developments and changes in society.

14. Significant progress had been made in the past two decades in advancing gender equality. De jure, women were granted full equality with men. However, despite girls performing better than boys in school, women were still underrepresented in many areas. That meant that there was still a long way to go in order to achieve de facto equality, especially with regard to the representation of women in decision-making and leadership positions in politics and the economy. Liechtenstein also needed to work on ensuring the compatibility of family and career. Over the past five years, various measures had continuously been implemented in that domain. A balanced representation of both genders in political bodies had not yet been achieved. Liechtenstein had achieved a good balance in the representation of women in the Government, with two women ministers out of five in total since 2009. Unfortunately, however, the trend in Parliament was negative: there were currently only 3 women parliamentarians out of a total of 25. That meant that women's representation had fallen from 24 per cent. in the previous legislative period, to 12 per cent. On the positive side, that result had led to very lively, ongoing discussions about the reasons for that decline and possible countermeasures. Liechtenstein recognized the need to double its efforts to increase the share of women in leadership positions in politics and in the economy and to achieve a balanced representation as soon as possible.

15. In order to achieve the above-mentioned goals, the Government had decided to prioritize in its programme to improving the compatibility of family and career. Planned measures in that regard included promoting the further expansion of afterschool programmes, day-care centres and public schools. Liechtenstein continuously optimized such facilities with the help of the municipal authorities and the private sector.

16. In addition, the standardization of school timetables throughout the country was currently being considered. In 2015, after considering a report on the situation of childcare outside the home, the Government had decided to provide a new basis for the financing of additional childcare places. A working group was currently developing solutions in that regard. Furthermore, a comprehensive online survey to assess the needs of young families regarding reconciliation of family and work life had recently been completed.

17. Various measures had been taken in the past few years to support and empower persons with disabilities. In November 2017, the tenth anniversary of the Law on the Equality of Persons with Disabilities, a milestone for the empowerment of persons with disabilities, had been marked with the holding of an exhibition and workshops attended by schoolchildren and many other interested parties. Liechtenstein was, however, well aware, that it had yet to honour its commitment to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Liechtenstein fully supported the substance and purpose of the Convention and discussions had resumed at the national level regarding its signature and ratification.

18. Changing demographics, particularly the increasing percentage of older persons in the total population, and their changing demands and needs, would require continuous attention in the future. The social security and old-age provision system had been designed to cope with those developments.

19. Policy on older persons was based on the principle that older persons and persons in need of care should be able to live as autonomously and independently as possible. Thanks to the excellent health-care system, life expectancy at birth had risen steadily over the past few decades. The provisions on older persons allowed the inhabitants of the country to continue to enjoy a high standard of living after retirement. In order to secure the long-term financial security of the insurance scheme for older persons, Parliament had decided on major reforms in 2016.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

20. During the interactive dialogue, 60 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

21. The Republic of Moldova welcomed the signature, by Liechtenstein, of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and

Domestic Violence (the Istanbul Convention), the establishment of the national human rights institution and the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. The Republic of Moldova also commended Liechtenstein for its focus on gender equality and the steps taken to create equal opportunities to ensure a work-life balance and welcomed the new law on parents and children prioritizing the welfare of the child.

22. Senegal welcomed the initiatives of Liechtenstein to strengthen and promote human rights, including the creation of an independent national human rights institution, in line with the Paris Principles, the measures taken to combat racism and xenophobia and the efforts made to achieve gender equality, integrate foreign nationals into society, ensure equal opportunities and reduce discrimination.

23. Sierra Leone noted the ratification by Liechtenstein of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure in 2017 and its signature of the Istanbul Convention. Sierra Leone commended Liechtenstein for establishing a national human rights institution and for issuing a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council.

24. Singapore commended Liechtenstein for establishing a national human rights institution and for supporting gender equality by promoting female representation in leadership positions, expanding day-care services, addressing wage disparity and combating gender-based violence. Singapore also commended the steps taken by Liechtenstein regarding care for older persons, such as the revision of the Law on Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance and the provision of supplementary benefits.

25. Slovenia commended the ratification by Liechtenstein of the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and on a communications procedure. Slovenia also welcomed the measures taken by Liechtenstein to close the gender pay gap, but noted that many challenges persisted, as women continued to be underrepresented in decision-making and leadership positions in politics and the economy.

26. Spain welcomed the recent ratification by Liechtenstein of two of the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the establishment of the prison commission and the review of the Criminal Code in order to incorporate a definition of torture that was in line with international law. Spain was, however, concerned at the lack of a comprehensive prohibition of multiple discrimination in domestic law.

27. The State of Palestine commended the creation by Liechtenstein of an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles, and its ratification, in 2017, of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. The State of Palestine acknowledged efforts to improve the quality of education, while noting that work remained to be done in that regard, particularly concerning the provision of inclusive education for children with disabilities.

28. Switzerland commended the long-standing efforts of Liechtenstein in support of the rule of law and its significant commitment to tackling impunity. In that regard, Liechtenstein had played a key role in the creation of the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism for the Syrian Arab Republic. Switzerland also took note of the positive measures taken for the promotion of gender equality.

29. The Syrian Arab Republic noted the frameworks and institutional legislative measures for human rights of Liechtenstein and their impact and compatibility at the national, regional and international levels.

30. Ukraine commended the creation by Liechtenstein of the Liechtenstein Human Rights Association. Ukraine also commended the signature and ratification by Liechtenstein of a number of international and European agreements relevant to human rights, and the adoption of legislative amendments to domestic laws, the Criminal Code and the Asylum Act with the aim of developing the existing legal framework.

31. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recognized the creation of the Human Rights Association since the country's previous universal periodic review in

2013 and welcomed its commitment to efforts to disrupt financial chains associated with human trafficking and modern slavery. The United Kingdom encouraged Liechtenstein to enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that protected all elements of society, including specific legislation prohibiting racial discrimination.

32. The United States of America commended the commitment of Liechtenstein to human rights, fundamental freedoms, democratic values and the rule of law. The United States noted, however, that work remained to be done regarding juvenile detainees, the legal representation of asylum seekers, access to public services for non-citizens, the employment of, and pay discrimination against, women, discrimination against minority groups and infrastructure for persons with disabilities.

33. Uruguay highlighted the creation of an independent national human rights institution, in line with the Paris Principles, the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the progress achieved in the area of women's rights.

34. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the creation of the national human rights institution, in line with the Paris Principles, and the recent ratification of two of the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. While the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted the efforts of Liechtenstein to achieve gender equality in law, it remained concerned at persisting challenges related to the right to work and political participation.

35. Afghanistan noted with appreciation the establishment by Liechtenstein of an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles, and urged it to strengthen the above-mentioned institution. Afghanistan also commended the policies and actions of Liechtenstein relating to the improvement of human rights.

36. Albania commended the progress made by Liechtenstein in the field of human rights protection with the creation of an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles. Albania applauded the ratification by Liechtenstein of a number of Council of Europe instruments and its signature of the Istanbul Convention. However, Albania wished to know more about measures taken by Liechtenstein regarding gender equality, the promotion of ethnic and religious tolerance in education and the fight against gender-based violence.

37. Algeria welcomed the creation of an independent national human rights institution, in line with the Paris Principles, and the ratification of several international legal instruments, including two of the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Istanbul Convention. It further welcomed the commitment of Liechtenstein to promoting gender equality, combating violence against women and domestic violence and improving women's representation in political life.

38. Andorra acknowledged the efforts of Liechtenstein to ratify the main international human rights instruments and welcomed the signature, in 2016, of the Istanbul Convention, and the adoption of the Law on the Equality of Persons with Disabilities.

39. Argentina congratulated Liechtenstein on the adoption of the law on the Liechtenstein Human Rights Association in November 2016, and noted its actions to ensure gender equality.

40. Armenia noted the dialogue conducted with NGOs and their active engagement in the advancement of the human rights framework, the steps taken to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, the measures implemented to further enhance gender equality, the preventive policies introduced to combat human trafficking and the ratification of several international and regional human rights instruments.

41. Australia commended the strong domestic human rights record of Liechtenstein and its role as an advocate for human rights at the international level. Australia acknowledged the steps taken to strengthen human rights protections since the previous review, including through the establishment of a national human rights institution.

42. Azerbaijan noted the institutional reforms undertaken to ensure that human rights were protected at the national level, in particular through the establishment of the national

human rights institution and the consolidation of different Ombudsman institutions under its umbrella. Azerbaijan acknowledged the progress made in addressing the challenges related to discrimination, notably by amending the Criminal Code to include criminal responsibility for public incitement of hatred and discrimination on various grounds.

43. Benin congratulated Liechtenstein on its level of democracy and the steps taken to implement previous universal periodic review recommendations. It stressed the importance of establishing and operationalizing a national human rights institution and ratifying international instruments for the promotion and protection of human rights. Legislative measures were needed to strengthen compliance with the gender equality approach.

44. Bosnia and Herzegovina commended Liechtenstein for its long-standing commitment to fundamental freedoms and human rights and for the steps taken to strengthen their foundations. It welcomed the country's signature and ratification of a number of international and European instruments on the protection of human rights, and hailed the creation of an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles.

45. Brazil invited Liechtenstein to consider becoming a party to the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction. In addition, it commended Liechtenstein for its comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation and related initiatives, especially with regard to the promotion of vulnerable groups, such as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.

46. Bulgaria welcomed the ratification by Liechtenstein of a number of international and European human rights instruments, and hailed the establishment of the Liechtenstein Human Rights Association and the Office of Social Services. It commended efforts to enhance gender equality and empower women, as reflected by the narrowing of the gender pay gap over the past decade. It praised Liechtenstein for the progress made in protecting the rights of persons with disabilities and in promoting their integration into professional and social life. It welcomed the priority given to combating human trafficking.

47. Canada welcomed the establishment by Liechtenstein of a national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles.

48. Chile welcomed the creation of the national human rights institution and urged Liechtenstein to provide it with sufficient resources. It commended the ratification of a number of international human rights instruments since 2013. Chile welcomed the legal amendments to, and the inclusion of a broad definition of discrimination in, domestic law. Chile was concerned at the decreasing representation of women in politics and urged Liechtenstein to promote gender equality in all spheres of society.

49. China commended the efforts of Liechtenstein to promote and protect human rights. Liechtenstein strove to eradicate inequality and discrimination and to strengthen the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups such as women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities. Nonetheless, gender inequalities persisted, for example, women were underrepresented in political and public life, the gender pay gap persisted and was worsening and prison conditions in the country required further improvements.

50. The delegation stated that the Office for Foreign Affairs was the main body in charge of coordinating the preparation of the national report, in close cooperation with the relevant ministries and offices responsible for the various issues covered by the report. The Office also ensured the coordination of the implementation of review recommendations and the monitoring of progress in that regard. The drafting of the report and the follow-up process involved dialogue with civil society organizations. In 2017, as a part of the follow-up to the implementation of the recommendations received relating to the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Liechtenstein had established a working group to oversee that process. That approach might possibly serve as a model for future processes, including the universal periodic review follow-up. Generally, the workload for reporting had intensified in the past few years, making for quite a challenge, particularly for a small administration such as that of Liechtenstein. Liechtenstein therefore supported processes at the international level to strengthen the reporting mechanisms and to make them efficient and effective. Whenever

possible, Liechtenstein used the simplified reporting procedure offered by most of the United Nations treaty bodies.

51. In response to a number of interventions and advance questions, the head of delegation stated that legislative and practical measures that were necessary for the implementation of international treaties were assessed and put into place prior to the signature and ratification of such instruments. That practice also explained why it often took some time for Liechtenstein to sign and ratify new instruments. In the past four years, Liechtenstein had ratified a number of international treaties in the field of human rights. Discussions on the signature and ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities had resumed. The level of integration of children with disabilities into the schooling system was extremely high.

52. The Istanbul Convention was a milestone with regard to the fight against gender-based violence and to efforts to achieve equality between women and men. Liechtenstein had signed the Convention in 2016. Domestic law was, to a large extent, in line with the provisions of the Convention. With a number of minor amendments to the Criminal Code planned for 2018, the necessary preconditions for the ratification of the Convention, scheduled for 2018, would be fulfilled in the near future.

53. The head of delegation said that equal opportunities for men and women had long been a priority for the Government. As a part of the coalition agreement and the government programme for the current term, gender equality, and particularly the reconciliation of work and family life, ranked high on the agenda of the Government. The head of the delegation of Liechtenstein stressed her personal commitment to raising those issues at the national and international levels. Liechtenstein was a member of the Commission on the Status of Women for the period 2016–2019. The head of delegation would participate in a 2018 high-level meeting, thus supporting both the Commission and the United Nations in their important work to bring about equal rights and opportunities and justice for women and girls globally.

54. In 2011, under the guidance of the head of delegation in her ministerial role, Liechtenstein had introduced the Law on Registered Partnerships of Same-Sex Couples and was working to further strengthen equality in that area. In 2017, Liechtenstein had introduced a reform of the law governing the names of registered partners.

55. The head of delegation said that Liechtenstein had not experienced any major conflicts between the locally born population and foreign nationals for decades. The foreign population participated in the economic success of the country and was integrated into its social structures. Many individuals with foreign nationality had taken up high- or mid-level positions in the private sector or within the national administration.

56. Refugee children and foreign children were integrated very early on into the mainstream education system, with specialized teachers helping them to improve their German language skills, and they received assistance in integrating into society.

57. With regard to questions and recommendations on non-discrimination and the respect of the human rights of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, the head of delegation stated that the principle of equal treatment was effectively implemented through the Constitution of Liechtenstein, the international human rights conventions ratified by the country and settled case law. Generally, all inhabitants with a valid residence permit had equal access to State services. In April 2016, an amendment to paragraph 283 of the Criminal Code had entered into force, introducing the comprehensive prohibition of discrimination. Apart from the above-mentioned amendment to the Criminal Code, several special laws contained concrete provisions protecting against discrimination.

58. Regarding the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in 2016, the Government had established an interdisciplinary working group, which had performed a gap analysis of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. The Government planned to take a decision about a workplan relating to the Goals in the near future.

59. Liechtenstein was committed to combating human trafficking and modern slavery. It planned to focus on identifying and disrupting the illicit financial flows associated with human trafficking and modern slavery.

60. In 2015, official development assistance as a share of gross national income had stood at 0.46 per cent and the intention was to improve on that figure in the near future.

61. As to the incorporation into domestic law of a distinct crime of torture, in strict conformity with article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, a government working group had recently prepared a revised version of the Criminal Code. By incorporating the planned new elements into the Criminal Code, Liechtenstein would be implementing the recommendations of the Committee against Torture and those made during the universal periodic review.

62. Liechtenstein had signed the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in 2007 and there were no substantial problems regarding its ratification. The Government was currently working to introduce a definition of enforced disappearance into the Criminal Code: once that process had been completed, the Government would both re-evaluate and discuss its position on ratification of the Convention. Liechtenstein was not, and did not intend in the near future to become, a member of the International Labour Organization (ILO), therefore, it could not ratify ILO instruments. Liechtenstein attached great importance to social and economic rights. As a full member of the European Economic Area, Liechtenstein had been transposing all relevant European Union legislation, including labour standards, into domestic law. Many of those labour standards went far beyond what the ILO instruments stipulated. The Government did not have any plans to sign or ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

63. Turning to the advance questions, remarks and recommendations regarding measures taken to ensure equitable working conditions, including wage indicators, for immigrants and nationals, Liechtenstein applied the same high labour and social security standards as all European Union member States. Those standards were applied equally to all employees in Liechtenstein. Unemployment was very low by international standards. The annual average in 2016 had been 2.3 per cent. Among foreign nationals, the average unemployment rate in 2016 had been 3.4 per cent, slightly higher than that for Liechtenstein citizens, which had been 1.6 per cent. There were more than 15 generally binding collective bargaining agreements governing minimum wages, working hours and other employment conditions, to counteract social or wage dumping.

64. De facto equality between men and women remained a challenge. Many measures in that regard had been implemented based on the Gender Equality Act.

65. The gender wage gap had fallen continuously over the past eight years, from 20 per cent in 2006 to 16.5 per cent in 2014.

66. In order to ensure the integration of migrant children, a number of language learning support initiatives had been launched, such as intensive German-as-a-second-language courses for newly arrived children and adolescents, obligatory school enrolment and early education, involving the participation of parents.

67. Liechtenstein promoted the integration of immigrants and offered protection to refugees, in line with the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. There were no plans to revise the legal framework regarding family reunification issues, as the existing legislation was compatible with international obligations and the right to family life was guaranteed. There was a fast track in place for refugee family reunification.

68. All asylum seekers had access to free legal counselling throughout the asylum process and, should they so desire, to legal aid and representation when appealing against government decisions.

69. In 2016, an amendment to article 283 the Criminal Code had entered into force, introducing a comprehensive prohibition on discrimination, including all types of hate speech. While previously only racial discrimination had constituted a criminal offence, public incitement to hatred or discrimination on the grounds of language, nationality,

ethnicity, religion, ideology, gender, disability, age, or sexual orientation had been made a criminal offence, punishable by up to two years' imprisonment.

70. There had been no cases of violence or of crimes committed by extremists in more than five years. Extremist groups, such as European Action, had lain dormant since 2014 and no longer spread hate speech in the country to any significant degree.

71. Côte d'Ivoire congratulated Liechtenstein for the progress made since the previous review, including the establishment of a national human rights institution and the ratification of several international and European human rights instruments, such as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. It also appreciated the efforts made in the areas of equality, non-discrimination and the fight against racism.

72. Ecuador welcomed the 2016 amendment of article 283 of the Criminal Code, incorporating a broad definition of discrimination that included language, nationality, ethnic origin, ideology, disability, age and sexual orientation. Ecuador also welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

73. Estonia hailed the recent ratification of two of the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. While welcoming the ratification by Liechtenstein of most international human rights instruments, it encouraged the Government to pursue efforts to reduce the treaty body reporting backlog. It welcomed steps to achieve gender equality in law and in practice.

74. France stated that Liechtenstein had implemented a number of important recommendations made in 2013, including the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

75. Georgia welcomed the creation of an independent national human rights institution. It noted with appreciation that Liechtenstein was a signatory to most international conventions and welcomed the ratification of several international human rights instruments since the previous universal periodic review, including the recent ratification of two of the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It commended effective policies to decrease consumption of addictive substances, urging Liechtenstein to purse those efforts.

76. Germany welcomed the ratification of two of the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It commended Liechtenstein for establishing and sufficiently funding an independent national human rights institution and urged that body to seek accreditation from the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions. It encouraged Liechtenstein to further promote gender equality.

77. Ghana welcomed the establishment of an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles, and hailed the ratification of various international and European human rights instruments. It further lauded the ongoing efforts of Liechtenstein to achieve balanced gender representation in the political process and in the labour market.

78. Honduras welcomed the establishment of an independent national human rights commission, in accordance with the Paris Principles, and the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and of the Istanbul Convention.

79. Iceland commended Liechtenstein on progress regarding the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons. It welcomed projects aimed at raising awareness of the gender pay gap and at empowering and encouraging women to participate in political processes and public debate. It hailed the leadership role adopted by Liechtenstein in promoting accountability in the Syrian Arab Republic via the drafting of General Assembly resolution 71/248.

80. Indonesia commended Liechtenstein on the creation of an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles. It noted concrete efforts to integrate foreign nationals and migrants into society and measures taken to promote gender equality.

81. Iraq welcomed the consultative process leading to legislative reforms, direct democratic rights and the establishment of a national human rights institution, in line with the Paris Principles.

82. Ireland hailed the strong commitment of Liechtenstein to protecting and promoting human rights at home and abroad. It welcomed the creation of an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles, the ratification of human rights treaties and the standing invitation issued to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council. It commended Liechtenstein for its commitment to tackling gender equality issues, highlighting the signature of the Istanbul Convention.

83. Italy welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and of the Istanbul Convention, and measures to promote gender equality and to combat violence against women.

84. Kyrgyzstan welcomed efforts to promote the rights of women and children, and supported the steps taken to improve the compatibility of family life and work. Kyrgyzstan also praised measures to combat violence against women and domestic violence, and to protect children from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.

85. Libya welcomed the engagement of Liechtenstein with the universal periodic review, which reflected its interest in a positive dialogue, and commended the progress made relating to human rights. It commended Liechtenstein for its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.

86. Madagascar commended Liechtenstein for acceding to several international and European human rights instruments and for ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. It noted with satisfaction the amendment to article 238 of the Criminal Code expanding the list of prohibited grounds of discrimination, and the narrowing of the wage gap between men and women. It encouraged Liechtenstein to continue those efforts.

87. Malaysia welcomed the establishment of a national human rights institution, in line with the Paris Principles, and the amendment of the Criminal Code to include a broad definition of racial discrimination covering discrimination based on race, religion and nationality. It applauded Liechtenstein for integrating mutual understanding into, and addressing xenophobia through, the school curriculum.

88. Maldives welcomed the creation of an independent national human rights institution and the enactment of the law on the Liechtenstein Human Rights Association. It commended the progress made in protecting the rights of persons with disabilities, including the Law on the Equality of Persons with Disabilities, and the related networking support group Sichtwechsel, which organized activities and raised awareness.

89. Mexico welcomed the signature of several human rights instruments, the openness of Liechtenstein to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, the establishment of the independent national human rights institution, in line with the Paris Principles, and the amendment of article 283 of the Criminal Code to punish incitement to hatred or discrimination on all grounds.

90. Mongolia commended the adoption of the law on the Liechtenstein Human Rights Association and the establishment of an independent national human rights institution, in compliance with the Paris Principles. Mongolia welcomed measures taken to ensure gender equality in the labour market and encouraged Liechtenstein to continue its efforts to fully implement the relevant legislation.

91. Montenegro welcomed the establishment of an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles. It appreciated efforts to ensure equality

between women and men. However, Montenegro noted the concerns of some treaty bodies and encouraged Liechtenstein to intensify its efforts to eliminate stereotypes in the family and in society, and to increase the representation of women in political and decision-making positions. It urged Liechtenstein to enhance implementation of the Law on the Equality of Persons with Disabilities, in order to ensure that their rights were fully protected. Montenegro commended Liechtenstein for its continuous support to OHCHR.

92. Mozambique commended Liechtenstein for the progress made in implementing the recommendations from the previous review, in particular the creation of an independent national human rights institution, in line with the Paris Principles, and the signature and ratification of several international and European human rights instruments, such as two of the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It noted with appreciation the improvement of women's representation in the Government and the launch of the "Women Decide" project.

93. Myanmar applauded the positive engagement of Liechtenstein with the United Nations human rights treaties, and encouraged it to continue implementing the conventions to which it had become a party. However, Myanmar expressed concern about reports of unequal career opportunities for women, low representation of women in political life and domestic violence against women.

94. Namibia commended Liechtenstein for the legislative initiatives relating to human rights launched since the previous review, including the establishment of a national human rights institution. It encouraged Liechtenstein to redouble its efforts to combat racism, discrimination and gender inequality, and to ensure the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons.

95. The Netherlands commended Liechtenstein for its active and leading role in establishing an International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism for the Syrian Arab Republic. It also welcomed the creation of an independent national human rights institution, in line with the Paris Principles.

96. New Zealand commended Liechtenstein for its recent creation of an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles.

97. The Philippines commended Liechtenstein for its adoption of the law on the Liechtenstein Human Rights Association and the Victims Assistance Act. It urged Liechtenstein to do more to develop a national gender equality strategy to address issues such as the low level of women's participation in public and political life. It supported the efforts of Liechtenstein to prevent racism, to promote tolerance and mutual understanding and to further integrate foreign nationals into society.

98. Portugal welcomed the delegation of Liechtenstein, thanked it for the presentation of the comprehensive national universal periodic review report and made a number of recommendations.

99. Qatar commended the creation of an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles, and applauded the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and efforts made to protect children.

100. The Republic of Korea stated that Liechtenstein had made significant progress in many areas since the previous review, in particular by creating an independent national human rights institution, in accordance with the Paris Principles, and by ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

101. Morocco appreciated the efforts made by Liechtenstein in the area of gender equality, including through the increased representation of women in leadership positions. It welcomed the revision of the law on parents and children regulating joint custody, the efforts made to take care of, and to empower, older persons and the revision of the Law on Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance.

102. The head of the delegation of Liechtenstein thanked all the delegations that had participated in the universal periodic review for their valuable comments and recommendations.

103. Although there was no Islamophobia or discrimination against Muslims in Liechtenstein, the Government would continue to monitor the situation in that regard.

104. The Government had adopted draft amendments to legislation on political funding, in line with the recommendations of the Council of Europe Group of States against Corruption, and public consultations were ongoing in that regard.

105. Liechtenstein was committed to the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism for the Syrian Arab Republic, the International Criminal Court and the Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression, which it had been the first country to ratify, in 2012.

106. In the very near future, the competent authorities would examine the universal periodic review recommendations in detail, in order to make proposals to the Government on how to follow up the process concretely. Maintaining the highest standards of human rights was of the utmost importance to the Government. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue had shown Liechtenstein that work remained to be done.

107. The head of delegation stated that she was personally committed to ensuring an ambitious follow-up process to the recommendations, in which Liechtenstein planned to involve civil society.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

108. **The following recommendations will be examined by Liechtenstein, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-eighth session of the Human Rights Council:**

108.1 **Accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sierra Leone); Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Spain) (Iraq) (Honduras) (Ukraine); Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, signed in 2007 (Germany);**

108.2 **Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Senegal);**

108.3 **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Senegal) (Honduras);**

108.4 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Afghanistan) (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) (Philippines);**

108.5 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Spain) (Montenegro);**

108.6 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Namibia);**

108.7 **Sign and ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Italy); Sign and ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by Liechtenstein's next universal periodic review (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

108.8 **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Philippines) (Namibia) (Qatar) (Republic of Moldova);**

108.9 **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Albania);**

108.10 **Become a party to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Canada); Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Netherlands) (Montenegro) (Iceland) (France) (Chile) (Côte d'Ivoire) (Spain) (Sierra Leone) (Honduras);**

108.11 **Ratify and fully implement its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (New Zealand);**

108.12 **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol (Ghana);**

108.13 **Step up efforts to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol (Brazil);**

108.14 **Consider signing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol (Andorra);**

108.15 **Ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol (Estonia) (Mongolia) (Ukraine);**

108.16 **Continue the efforts made in the area of ratification of international instruments, such as ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Morocco);**

108.17 **Speed up ratification process of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (the Istanbul Convention) (Georgia);**

108.18 **Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (the Istanbul Convention) (Andorra) (Bosnia and Herzegovina) (Slovenia) (Estonia);**

108.19 **Ratify the amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court on the crime of aggression (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

108.20 **Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Armenia);**

108.21 **Contribute to the efforts deployed by other States to combat systems to evade taxes and taxation abuses taking into account their impact on human rights, in particular, by ensuring that private foundations are bound by such measures (Ecuador);**

108.22 **Adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

108.23 **Envisage the possibility of becoming a member State of the International Labour Organization, and of ratifying its fundamental conventions, as previously recommended (Uruguay);**

108.24 **Strengthen its existing constructive cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms, including the treaty bodies (Myanmar);**

108.25 **Proceed with obtaining accreditation for its national human rights institution from the Subcommittee on Accreditation of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (Qatar);**

108.26 **Enact policies to ensure the adequate and independent resourcing of its national human rights institution, in accordance with its obligations under the Paris Principles (Australia);**

108.27 **Continue efforts to provide adequate resources for the work of the national human rights institution of Liechtenstein (Qatar);**

108.28 **Encourage Liechtenstein's national human rights institution to actively engage with similar mechanisms from other regions (Indonesia);**

108.29 **Consider establishing, or strengthening the existing, national mechanism for coordination, implementation, reporting and follow-up, in line with the elements arising from good practices identified in the 2016 OHCHR guide on national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up (Portugal);**

108.30 **Adopt a new National Action Plan on Violence against Women in follow-up to the Plan that had been adopted in 2006 (Kyrgyzstan);**

108.31 **Continue taking measures towards creating comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation that would include all prohibited grounds for discrimination (Ukraine);**

108.32 **Consider putting in place overarching anti-discrimination legislation covering all aspects of discrimination (Senegal);**

108.33 **Put in place the necessary means to enable the effective implementation of the provisions related to the fight against discrimination based on colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, religion or language (Algeria);**

108.34 **Take appropriate steps to fully implement the National Action Plan against Racism (Namibia);**

108.35 **Consider further measures to monitor and report on the human rights of older persons (Australia);**

108.36 **Ensure that the Equal Opportunities Office is adequately resourced to implement the National Action Plan against Racism (Sierra Leone);**

108.37 **Ensure the dissemination to the public of information on the new provisions of the Criminal Code on the fight against discrimination, train lawyers in their implementation and continue efforts aimed at combating discrimination (France);**

108.38 **Adopt legislative and political measures in order to establish a legal and institutional framework against all forms of discrimination (Honduras);**

108.39 **Continue to address the problems of racial discrimination and xenophobia, particularly when directed against Muslims (Malaysia);**

108.40 **Do more to prevent and combat racial discrimination (Mozambique);**

108.41 **Adopt educational measures to foster equality and non-discrimination and implement diversity programmes that promote ethnic and religious tolerance (Portugal);**

108.42 **Include in its domestic legislation a comprehensive prohibition of all forms of discrimination and effective mechanisms to sanction any violation of this prohibition (Spain);**

108.43 **Continue its efforts to combat instances of discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, and to improve social inclusion (Australia);**

108.44 **Repeal the Foreigners Act, in particular article 49, and amend the legislative framework to provide comprehensive protection from all forms of discrimination and hatred based on colour, origin, nationality, religion and language, in particular in the area of education (Syrian Arab Republic);**

108.45 **Exercise due diligence before registering business entities that are involved in illegal economic activities and human rights violations in uncontrolled, conflict-affected territories (Azerbaijan);**

108.46 **Increase official development assistance, with a view to meeting the international commitment of 0.7 per cent of gross national income (Sierra Leone);**

108.47 **Move forward in establishing a public policy framework that binds companies to comply with international human rights standards and environmental regulations at the international level (Mexico);**

108.48 **Ensure that private foundations based in Liechtenstein are subject to the necessary regulations, in order to contribute to efforts to combat corruption and tax evasion and tax abuse schemes (Portugal);**

108.49 **Ensure its policies, legislation, regulations and enforcement measures effectively serve to prevent and address the heightened risk of business involvement in abuses with regard to conflict situations, including situations of foreign occupation (State of Palestine);**

108.50 **Halt the policy of employing coercive, unilateral measures in respect of other countries, and lift these measures immediately, given that they are punishment measures, taken by internal government decision, which have exceeded the borders of Liechtenstein and which have violated the rights of the people in the countries concerned, in flagrant contravention of the provisions of article 1 (2) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and of article 1 (2) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Syrian Arab Republic);**

108.51 **Continue working to harmonize domestic legislation with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Chile);**

108.52 **Adopt effective measures to improve conditions in prisons (China);**

108.53 **Incorporate into domestic criminal law a distinct crime of torture, in conformity with article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ghana);**

108.54 **Incorporate into the Criminal Code the prohibition of torture, in line with article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Spain);**

108.55 **Repeal the articles contained in the Code on the Execution of Sentences providing for the detention of children in solitary confinement (Syrian Arab Republic);**

108.56 **Continue to build capacity and resilience among law enforcement personnel and the criminal justice system in support of target 7 of Sustainable Development Goal 8 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

108.57 **Change investigative procedures to ensure prompt access to legal or other appropriate assistance for juvenile detainees, in order to preclude questioning without a lawyer or trusted person being present (United States of America);**

108.58 **Guarantee legal protection measures for all persons who are the subject of a judicial placement decision (Algeria);**

108.59 **Initiate the application of innovative approaches and technological innovations for the efficient, accountable and transparent delivery of public services (Azerbaijan);**

108.60 **Amend legislation to improve the respect of the rights of defendants, by creating a custody registry at Vaduz police station, by systematically ensuring access to a lawyer, and by guaranteeing the confidentiality of discussions between lawyers and their clients in detention (France);**

108.61 **Harmonize the domestic legislation on communication surveillance with international human rights standards and, in particular, ensure that every case of communication surveillance is justified, necessary and proportionate (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

108.62 **Take the necessary measures to guarantee that the operations of intelligence bodies are subjected to scrutiny by an independent monitoring mechanism (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

108.63 **Decriminalize defamation and include it in the Civil Code, in accordance with international standards (Estonia);**

108.64 **Introduce adequate accounting rules and forms applying to the funding of all political parties and election campaigns (Germany);**

108.65 **Adopt special measures, such as a gender parity system, for nominations for government bodies, to increase the representation of women in decision-making positions in elected and appointed political bodies (Portugal);**

108.66 **Encourage the political participation of women by adopting, where needed, special temporary measures, such as the setting of quotas, in order to increase the participation of women in political decisions-making positions (Chile);**

108.67 **Ensure a balanced representation of both genders in political bodies (Ukraine);**

108.68 **Continue efforts to achieve balanced gender representation in leadership and decision-making positions in elected and appointed political bodies (Republic of Korea);**

108.69 **Continue to take measures against human trafficking by adopting a gender-sensitive asylum procedure that responds to the specific needs of women and girl victims of trafficking (Maldives);**

108.70 **Strengthen measures to develop an effective and comprehensive policy to overcome the gap regarding the functions and responsibilities of women and men in the labour sphere (Argentina);**

108.71 **Further step up efforts to achieve gender equality by encouraging enterprises to take positive measures to narrow the gender pay gap, including regarding women's access to managerial positions (Ireland);**

108.72 **Continue with the efforts to effectively address the gender pay gap, including by strengthening the availability of childcare services and by providing paternity leave and paid parental leave (Slovenia);**

108.73 **Continue efforts to improve the compatibility of work and family life by increasing the availability of, and access to, services such as childcare, and by exploring the establishment of paid parental leave (Canada);**

108.74 **Take measures to further promote the compatibility of work and family life, inter alia, by increasing the number of day-care facilities for children and by introducing paid parental leave (Germany);**

108.75 **Continue to improve the availability and quality of day-care services, in order to better support women in the labour market and to encourage greater women's participation in the workforce (Singapore);**

108.76 **Promote training for women in non-traditional fields and in areas that will provide them with equal career opportunities (Kyrgyzstan);**

108.77 **Take active measures to ensure that older persons are aware of the new services and benefits to which they are entitled as a result of the ongoing reform of old-age policies (Singapore);**

108.78 **Ease the very strict legislation on abortion (France);**

108.79 **Develop strategies to encourage greater school attendance among migrant children at the higher levels of learning (Sierra Leone);**

108.80 **Adopt measures aimed at promoting gender equality, diversity and non-discrimination in the area of education (Madagascar);**

108.81 **Enshrine the right to education in the national legal framework, namely the Constitution and the School Act (Republic of Korea);**

108.82 **Enshrine the right to education in its national legal framework, in the Constitution and in the School Act (Kyrgyzstan);**

108.83 **Implement measures to achieve, in practice, the equality defined in the country's legislation (Uruguay);**

108.84 **Increase efforts to combat discrimination against women in all areas of national life (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

108.85 **Continue implementing policies aimed at eliminating discrimination against women and at promoting gender equality, including in political and economic life, and address the wage gap between men and women (Namibia);**

108.86 **Continue to take effective measures to guarantee equality between men and women in terms of political representation and in the workplace (Indonesia);**

108.87 **Continue concerted efforts to ensure equality between men and women (Libya);**

108.88 **Continue implementing policies in the area of gender equality, with a focus on increasing women's participation in public and political life (Republic of Moldova);**

108.89 **Ensure the provision of adequate funding for important institutions working to prevent violence against women and providing services to victims of violence, such as the Liechtenstein Women's Home (Canada);**

108.90 **Take the necessary measures to prevent violence against women and ensure the effective protection of victims of domestic violence (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

108.91 **Take further measures to promote the representation of women in leadership and decision-making positions (Iceland);**

108.92 **Intensify its efforts to increase the participation of women in the public and private sectors, especially in decision-making positions (Uruguay);**

108.93 **Take further steps to promote gender equality and to increase women's representation in political and public life (China);**

108.94 **Continue its efforts to increase the representation of women in leadership and decision-making positions, as well as to promote their political participation (Ecuador);**

108.95 **Continue its efforts to improve the representation of women in politics and to ensure equality in the labour market (Maldives);**

108.96 **Encourage the representation of women in leadership positions in the economic and public sectors (Mexico);**

108.97 **Continue its efforts to promote women's rights and gender equality, especially in the labour market, and to increase the representation of women in decision-making positions in elected and appointed political bodies (Germany);**

108.98 **Promote training for women in non-traditional fields and in areas that will provide them with equal career opportunities (Ghana);**

108.99 **Continue its work to even out the inequality in wages between men and women (Iceland);**

108.100 **Combat gender-based violence through awareness-raising and education-based programmes (Malaysia);**

108.101 **Take concrete steps to ensure equal job opportunities, to combat negative gender roles and stereotypes of women and men and to increase the**

representation of women in political and decision-making positions (Myanmar);

108.102 **Take appropriate steps aimed at fully funding and strengthening the Equal Opportunities Office (Namibia);**

108.103 **Develop a strategy to even out inequalities in wages between men and women and continue its efforts to increase the representation of women in decision-making positions (New Zealand);**

108.104 **Continue efforts to tackle violence and discrimination against women, and promote their inclusion in decision-making bodies and positions in political and economic areas (Morocco);**

108.105 **Continue its efforts relating to, and adopt a national strategy on, gender equality and women's rights, the implementation of which would allow for, inter alia, the increased participation of women in political and public life, an adequate balance between work and private life, less restrictive access to abortion and the reduction of domestic violence (Switzerland);**

108.106 **Take further steps to ensure the equal treatment of minorities and the integration of all into society, including through targeted legislative measures (New Zealand);**

108.107 **Adopt the necessary measures to combat discrimination against persons with disabilities in the exercise of their rights (Madagascar);**

108.108 **Ensure that the rights of persons with disabilities to access justice, education and employment are guaranteed and respected (Madagascar);**

108.109 **Take the necessary steps to ensure that all children with disabilities are given equal opportunities in education (State of Palestine);**

108.110 **Take meaningful steps to ensure that all public buildings and schools are made accessible to persons with disabilities (United States of America);**

108.111 **Continue pursuing appropriate policies, including awareness-raising campaigns, in order to prevent the marginalization of persons with disabilities, and ensure the protection of their rights (Bulgaria);**

108.112 **Provide legislative protection for migrant women and girls, asylum seekers and victims of trafficking (Syrian Arab Republic);**

108.113 **Enhance knowledge and awareness among State officials of the importance of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Indonesia);**

108.114 **Remove legal obstacles to the permanent residence of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in the territory of Liechtenstein, especially obstacles related to the knowledge of the German language and to non-reliance on social benefits as preconditions to the issuance of permanent residence permits (Brazil);**

108.115 **Ensure full implementation of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Afghanistan);**

108.116 **Ensure that exclusion from refugee status is limited in law and in practice to the reasons exhaustively laid down in the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, and ensure that asylum seekers have full access to an effective remedy against the first instance decision on their asylum claim (Côte d'Ivoire);**

108.117 **Facilitate legal representation for asylum seekers (United States of America);**

108.118 **Further reinforce measures for the inclusion of a gender-sensitive approach in asylum procedures (Georgia);**

108.119 **Guarantee that all persons in need of international protection effectively have access to family reunification, by eliminating administrative obstacles (Argentina);**

108.120 **Revise its asylum procedure taking into account gender issues, in order to adopt specific measures that ensure an effective response to the specific protection needs of women and girls who could become victims of trafficking (Honduras);**

108.121 **Improve special procedures concerning asylum seekers (Iraq);**

108.122 **Establish comprehensive protection mechanisms, in order to strengthen the protection and promotion of the rights of migrants and asylum seekers in the country (Mexico);**

108.123 **Ensure a gender-sensitive approach during the refugee status determination procedure that enables victims of sexual or gender-based violence to be identified (Netherlands);**

108.124 **Introduce a subsidiary protection status for those in need of international protection who fall outside the scope of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Portugal);**

108.125 **Provide training to authorities involved in asylum procedures on identifying and dealing with victims of trafficking and gender-specific violence, in order to protect asylum-seeking female migrants who may be overlooked and risk becoming victims of trafficking (Republic of Korea);**

108.126 **Grant nationality to children born in Liechtenstein who would otherwise be stateless (Sierra Leone).**

109. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Liechtenstein was headed by Ms. Aurelia Frick, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Justice and Culture and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Martin Frick, Ambassador, Director of the Office for Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Peter Matt, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Karin Lingg Giorgetta, Head of the Unit for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, Office for Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Kathrin Nescher-Stützel, Senior Advisor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Hugo Risch, Director of the Office of Social Services;
- Mr. Andreas Schädler, Head of the Crime Investigation Division, National Police;
- Mr. Christian Blank, Head of the Asylum Division, Migration and Passport Office;
- Ms. Eva-Maria Schädler, Office of Education.